YEARN FOR A DIVIDEND.

THE HOUSE AT LAST DISCUSSING A SUBJECT OF GRAVE INTEREST.

Shall the Bodles of Friendless and Unknown Persons be Burled or be Devoted in the Noble Purposes of Anatomical Science to Chairman Mills Seriously Ill-Senator Culium Reports Against the Admission of Utah Under the Proposed Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 26 .- The House had an unusual subject for debate to-day. It was the bill to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia, which contained a provision that the bodies of persons who had no friends should be given to the medical colleges. The debate was on this inter-clause of the bill, which, it was charged, discriminated between rich and poor. Mr. Grout of Vermont denied this charge, and said that no man's body would be given to the medical colleges if, before his death, he made any objection to it, or if any friend or relative made a request that the body should not be so

Mr. Hemphill of South Carolina said that it was the poor people who would be particularly benefited by the bill, as it would protect the bodies of their friends from descoration. The rich were able to protect their dead by erecting stone walls and clamping them with steel. The bodies that the bill contemplated turning over to the colleges were those of persons who had led such lives of shame that they had no friends to request that they should be buried.

Mr. Weaver of Iowa asked whether Congress had a right to turn a body over to be chopped up merely because he was friendless.

Mr. Hemphili replied that people who had led such lives that they had no friends on earth.

might well, after death, be made to benefit the

Mr. Anderson of Kansas regarded the bill as a violation of the rights of man and the spirit of love. If the House wanted to pass a law to of love. If the House wanted to pass a law to carve a railroad Problent he would vote for it, Laughjer, I it he Committee on the District of Commbia brought in a did to cut up Jay Gould he would vote for it, but he did not propose by his vote to ent on the startyte book a law that violated the great principle of love.

Art, Stason of Hillions thought that when a ment had lived in this country without having or deserving a friend, and when the Government was obliged to bury him, his body should got this dissecting table for the benefit of science.

intence.

Atr. Cox of New York said that he was very sensitive of human life, and he had advocated every project for his saidty and preservation, for that rosson he advocated the passage of Fe" that rosson he advocated the passage of this bill, because it would not only save human life, bu! would save the sensibility of friends from being racked and tortured by the ghouls that proyed in the graveyard. He favored the bill most sarnestly in the interest of the living, more than in the interest of the dead.

Air. Tauthee of Kentucky inquired without Mr. Cox was willing that his body should be given over for the noble purposes of anatomical seignce.

science.
Mr. Cox replied that he would have to ask his wife about that. (Laughter.)
An annondment was adopted, on motion of Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, providing that if a person dying in hospitsi was an honorably discharged soldier or sailor, notice of that fact shall be given to some G. A. It, post in Washington. No final action was taken on the bill.

The term of Medical Director Francis M. and Surgery and Surgeon-General of the Navy expired to-day, and it is expected the President will nominate his successor to-morrow.

A bill introduced by Senator Butler to-day makes a general all-around increase in the pay of commissioned officers of the navy. Under the bill Bear Admirals on board ship would re-ceive \$7,500, on shore duty \$5,500, and on leave or waters orders \$4,000. The present pay of licar Admirals at sea is \$6,000. The pay of all commissioned efficers of interior rank, includ-ing ensigns, is increased proportionately.

Senator Daniel introduced a bill to-day to authorize the Secretary of War to contract with the Pneumatic Gun Carriage and Power Comthe Phenmatic Gun Carriage and Fower Com-pany for one pneumatic carriage each for a twelve-inch rifle gun, a ten-inoh rifle gun, an eight-inch barbette gun, and a twelve-inch rifle mortar, to be delivered at the ordinance proving grounds at Sandy Hook. The bill ap-propriates \$160,000.

A sub-committee of the House Committee on the Election of President and Vice-President has reported favorably to the full committee the Maish joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the election of President and Vice-President by the direct votes of the people.

authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds with the surplus money in the Treasury, is likely to be delayed by amend-ments entirely alien to the bill. Senator ments entirely allen to the bill, Senator Plumb to-day offered an amendment in the form of a new section, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever the direculation of a national bank is surrendered, to issue Treasury notes to an equal amount. He said that the bank circulation was shrinking at the rate of \$30,000,000 a year, and under the proposed bill would shrink \$50,000,000 a year. Mr. Beck reminded him that there were two bills on the calendar to remedy that state of affairs. He said that the present bill was simply to renow a doubt expressed by the President as to his power under the act of 1881 to burchase bonds. He Beck had no doubt himself about it, but he believed that the bill ought to pass new unennumbered by any amendments. Mr. Farwell said that the old out the ties only amendment he could suggest would be to make the act mandatory instead of discretionary. Mr. Sherman argued against delay in the passence of the bill, and moved to lay Mr. Plumb is amendment on the table. This was agreed to 23 to 22. Mr. Plumb then renewed the amendment, modified in regarit to the legal tender quality of the proposed Treasury note. Mr. Morrill moved to lay the amendment on the table. This was agreed quality of the proposed Treasury note. Mr. Stewart offered an amendment allowing deposits of gold or eighty ounces of aliver, and the issue of coin certificates therefor.

After a long debate, the bill went over as unfinished business, with Mr. Stewart's amendment as the pending question.

Representative Cummings of New York in-Plumb to-day offered an amendment in the

Representative Cummings of New York in-troduced in the House to-day the following resolution, which was referred to the Post Of-

The President has appointed John H. Russell, Jr., of Maryland, son of Rear Admiral Russell, a cadet at large to the Navai Academy. There are no more vacancies in the list.

request, has introduced a bill for the repeal of section 3.893. Revised Statutes (the "Comstock" law), and amendments relating to the circulation of obscene literature. The bill has a long preamble, reciting that it was not the intention of the Constitution to provide for the enforcement of morality by the general Government, but that the States have supreme authority in such matters.

Information has been received at the State Department of the assassination of J. A. Clark. a United States citizen, near fluanuce, Peru. At the instance of the American Minister at Lima, the Peruvian Government will investigate the facts.

The Rev. M. W. Montgomery, representing the Home Missionary Society of the Congrega-tional Church, addressed the Senate Committional Church, addressed the Senate Committee on Territories' this morning in opposition
to the admission of Utah, and in favor of legislation to suppress the ovils of Mormonism. He
said the 11,000,000 Protestants and 6,000,000
Roman Cathodes of the country are a unit in
condemnation of Mormonism. They asked
that Congress shall break the delinions under
watch the Mormon people live—the dejusion
that their Church is stronger than the United
States Government—that Christ will Himself
appear on earth and work a victory in their behalf. He assured the committee that Congress
could not legislate intelligently upon this ques-

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. | tion until it adopted as one of its fundamental principles that Mormonism is a lie and a fraud. The President sent the following nomina-

tions to the Senate to-day: Thomas Francis Meagner, oprague, vassington ritory.

E. Nelson Fitch of Michigan to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Grayling (formerly Reed Gity) Mich. Francis L. Anderson of Colorado to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Del Norte, Coi.

John M. Brawne, Medical Director, to be Chief of Naval Sureau of Medicine and Surgery, with the relative rank of Commodore.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

Postmatters—John M. Bashen at New Rochelle, N. Y.;
J. Henry Browne at Tompkinsville, N. Y.; John J. Stits
at Sharon, Pa., Ben R. Clark at Homedale, Pa.
Frederick W. L. Rotterfield of New York to be Consul
at Ghent; S. M. Stockelagor to be Commissioner of the
General Land Office, Thomas J. Anderson to be Assistant
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

About forty prominent members of the bar of the Supreme Court assembled in the court room at 11 this morning. Senator Evarts presided. Assistant Attorney-General Maury offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the bar of the Supreme Court attend in a body the funeral services of the late Chief Justice in the hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday. On motion of Attorney-General Garland, the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of seven to prepare resolutions in reference to the death and the life character and services of the Chief Justice, to be presented at a future meeting to be called by the Chair. The Chairman named as the committee the Attorney-General, Messrs. Edmunds and Vest of the Senate, Messrs, Culherson and Erra B. Taylor of the House of Representatives, and Messrs, Shellabarger and Achton of the District bar.

In the House to-day, on motion of Mr. Grosvernor of Ohio, a resolution was adopted that the funeral ceremonies of the late Chief Justice Walle be held in the hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, March 28, at 12 o'clock, under the arrangement of the Supreme Court, and that when the House adjourn on the 27th inst., it shall be until 11% P. M., March 23. court room at 11 this morning. Senator Evarts

In the House to-day, under the call of States, these bills and resolutions were introduced: By Mr. Gates of Alabama.—To refund the cotton tax.

By Mr. Kerr of lows.—For the establishment of a permanent Board of Arbitration between the United States

By Mr. Gates of Alabama—To refund the cetton tax. By Mr. Kerr of lowa—For the establishment of a permanent fluard of Arbitration between the United States and Great Spitain and France.

By Mr. Hooker of Mississippi—To provide for a joint occupation at the automativajita in 1885 by the streen American republics in honor of the centennial of the Constitution of the parent reminic, the United States.

By Mr. Insird of Nebraska—Tenucring the thanks of Concress to Licut. A. W. Greety and other for courage, energy, and dielity in the conduct of the late scientific converses to Licut. A. W. Greety and other for courage, energy, and dielity in the conduct of the late scientific converses to the converse of the converse of the converse of the converse of the late scientific converses to the converse of the converse

war.

By Mr. Stewart of Georgia—To amend the naturaliza-tion law so as to require would be citizens to make outh that they are not polygamista, Anarchists, or Commu-pista. On motion of Mr. Cox of New York, the Senate bill was passed appropriating \$5,000 to provide for the payment of the funeral expenses of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Senator Cullem, from the Committee on Territories, reported to-day the resolutions declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that new States should be admitted into the Union only on the basis of equality with the existing States, and that Congress ought not to exercise any supervision over the provisions of the constitution of any such new State further than is necessary to guarantee to each State a republican form of government; that the proposed constitution for the State of Units and Introduce religious tests into political parties and mitted to Congress, contains provisions which would deprive such proposed State (if admitted) of that equality which should exist among the different States, and that it is the scate of the Senate that the Territory of Units among the different is certain beyond doubt that the practice of plural marriages, bigamy, or polygamy, has been entirely abandoned by the inhabitants of that Territory, and until it is likewise certain that the civil affairs of the Territory are not controlled by the price than mediate consideration of the resolutions. Mr. How said that the resolutions are very important, and moved that they be printed and goover. It was so ordered.

Mr. Cullom then reported back the Utah memorial and draft of the constitution, and tasked that the committee be discharged from their further consideration. So ordered.

Mr. Cullom then reported back the Utah memorial and draft of the constitution, and the rules for executive session in respect to the fishery treaty was taken up in the Senate to-the fishery treaty was taken up in the Senate to-the fishery treaty was taken up in the Senate to-the fishery treaty was taken up in the Senate to-the fishery treaty was taken up in the Senate to-the fishery treaty was taken up in the Senate to-the fishery treaty was taken up in the Senate to-the fishery treaty was taken up in the Senate to-the fishery treaty was taken up in the Senate to-the fishery treaty was taken up in the Senate to-the fishery treaty was taken up in the Senate to-the fishery treaty was taken up in the Senate to-the fishery treaty was taken up i claring it to be the sense of the Senate that

fishery treaty was taken up in the Senate today, and Mr. Riddleberger expressed the hope
that the Senate would agree to it. Mr. Sherman said that the treaty was now under consideration by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that that committee might probably
report in favor of a public consideration of the
subject in the Senate, but for the present he
thought it better that the resolution should lie
over unacted on. The Senator from Virginia
would undoubtedly have ample notice, so that
he could ask a vote on his resolution before the
treaty would be considered. Mr. Riddleberger
consented, and the resolution went over.

At noon to-day the condition of Chairman
Mills was regarded by his physician as rather

Mills was regarded by his physician as rather more unfavorable than at any time since he was taken ill. He has been extremely restless from the beginning of his illness, and last night he did not close his eyes in sleep. His fover has returned to a slight degree, and he is very weak. He is unable to sit up even long enough to have his bed arranged. He seems wholly unable to keep his mind from his committee work, and often thinks of it when apparently unconscious of the presence of others. At about 11:45 Dr. Sowers, his physician, called and prescribed a narcotic, since which time he has sleep teonady and with apparent restfulness. The doctor said to Mrs. Mills this alternoon that there was nothing in his condition to cause alarm, that he only needed rest, absolute rest. To an inquiry as to whether there were any indications of pneumonia, the doctor said that there were none. To-night Mr. Mills is reported comewhat better than this morning. The fever has abated, and he appears refreshed after several hours sleep. more unfavorable than at any time since he

Gen, Faulkner Arraigued.

Utica, March 26 .- Gen. Lester B. Faulkner was arraigned in the United States District Court to-day on an indictment of twenty-four counts, charging him with embezzling \$150,000 counts, charging him with embezzling \$150,000 from the First National Bank of Dansville. He pleaded not guilty, and was ordered to appear before the United States Commissioner at Rochester on Wednesday and give bonds in the sum of \$15,000 on each count. Mr. Faulkner was a director of the bank, and his brother James was its President. As soon as James learned that the Government suspected him, he lied to Canada. He returned last week, however, and appeared before the Grand Jury in this city and gave testimony which resulted in his indictment. Gen. Faulkner's case will compute the May term in Rochester.

A Mule's Kick Saved his Life.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 26 .- Last year J. D. Batteree, a merchant of Chester, had a quarrel with the wife of Jack Reed, a colored quarrel with the wife of Jack Reed, a colored man. The woman went before a trial Justice to swear out a peace warrant, and her husband appeared as a witness. While in the court room, and without any provocation, Ratteres drew a pistol and shot Reed deed. He was tried for his life, and the case is just concluded. The plea was insanity. Several years ago a mule kicked Ratteree in the head, and a physician testified that the effect of this was liable to produce temporary mania during a time of unusual excitement. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Silver Mines in Mentucky.

LOUISVILLE, March 26 .- Sliver has been struck on the Brown farm, about ten miles from Georgetowa. James Lewis, an expert in from Georgetowa. James Lowis, an expert in mining matters, while working at the lead veins six months ago, struck a light deposit of silver ore. Five weeks ago the company brought from Australia A. H. Sherman, an expert, and he went to work with Mr. Lewis. After the quartz formation had been followed from miles a rich silver vein was struck on last Thursday. An assay made by Mr. Sherman shows the silver deposit to be over 30 per cent, of the are. Work is being pushed, and a shuft on the newly discovered mine is being sunk.

Of Eighth avenue, corner 42d st., and Broad-way, corner Houston st. New spring styles now

MANY NOTABLE WOMEN.

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR-MALLY OPENED IN WASHINGTON.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton Delivers an Address of Welcome, and Tello How Women Would Vote on Public Questions—Miss Anthony Tells Why She Never Married. WASHINGTON, March 26.-A steady, persistent rain this morning was no drawback to eil at its formal opening to-day. Albaugh's Opera House was well filled, and among the oc-Opera House was well filled, and among the occupants of boxes were the Rev. Dr. Newman and his wife. About one-third of the audience was composed of men, accompanied by their wives and daughters. Front seats in the orthest and tables were reserved for representatives of the press, fully three-fourths being women stenographers, telegraphic reporters, and regular correspondents. The stage was occupied by the delegates, and presented a large company of women—young, middle-aged, and white-haired, pretty and attractive, fine and principles of the press, for which he was to draw on a device occupied by the delegates, and presented a large company of women—young, middle-aged, and white-haired, pretty and attractive, fine and pilan. As a whole it was a notable array of women, and immensely interesting to the audience. Misa Anthony presided with brushed, and her face was often bright with smiles. Her gown of shining black sait was more offective for the color of a soft rod shaw) falling looked young, and much younger than the Mity-cipit your, was smoothly brushed, and her strong black sait was more offective for the color of a soft rod shaw) falling looked young, and much younger than the Mity-cipit your, was smoothly brushed, and her face was often bright with smiles. Her gown of shining black sait was more offective for the color of a soft rod shaw) falling looked young, and much younger than the Mity-cipit young, which will be diversed to the proposition without heating looked young and much younger than the Mity-cipit younger.

When Miss Elizabeth Card Stant on stapped when the proposition without heating like the proposition without heating like and the strong clear voice gave no him the side play was ended in the side play cupants of boxes were the Rev. Dr. Newman

Thomas, Iresident of the Sorosis Club; the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Lucy Stone, a white-haired woman with a serene face; Mra. Choat of Edinburgh, a young, dark-eyed Scotch woman, and Mrs. Seachard, also from Edinburgh. It was observed that Mrs. Ashton Dilke olapped her neatly gloved hands whenever Mrs. Stanton touched the most radical points in her address. Mrs. "Margaret" Dilke, as Miss Anthony said she ought to be named, was in a street toilet of drab cioth, gown and jacket, and a walking hat of garnet felt. Mrs. Dilke has an air of what is often termed "style," and her face singgests Mrs. Brown Potter's type of beauty. Next to her sat Mrs. Groth, a delegate from Norway, and the prettlest woman on the stage. A fair, fresh complexion, brown hair, blue eyes, and slender figure are the outlines. But Mrs. Groth seems not above 25, and, without any more words, is a charming young woman. Another young and decidedly attractive woman is the Barouess Gripenburg of Finland, who is more of a brunette but hardly less charming. When Mrs. Stanton had clossed her address Miss Anthony read letters and greetings to the Council. A letter from John Bright's sister, Mrs. Bright Melaren, introduced and warmly recommended the delegates from Edinburgh—Mrs. Choat and Mrs. Scacherd—who are women suffragists, as Mrs. McLaren is also. Of course Miss Anthony called each delegate out to say a word in response to greetings from their own countries.

"There is one woman on the stage," said Miss Anthony who has an army of a million behind her. Come. Frances, let them see you and hear a word from you," turning to Miss Williard, the temperance lender. Miss Anthony estimates her self was not one of the plonners. "I am too young," she said, with inlimitable humor. "I am a convert. Lucy Stone converted me, and I renember one thing Lucy said about women. She said all there was left of a wife after her call was a relic of Mr. John Jones or Smith, in his name on her gravestone."

This was greeted with shouts of merriment, and Miss Anthony j

This was greeted with shouts of merriment, and Miss Anthony joined in the fun at her expense.

The session this evening was devoted to education. Among the speakers were May Wright Sewell, Principal of the Indianapolis Classical School for Girls; Sarah Cooper of California, President of the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association; the fittle Pundita Ramabal, who talked of the women of India; Prof. Rena Michaely, Louise Reed Stowell, and other able speakers. The speakers were limited to ten and fifteen minutes; time cach, but for two kours there was a vast deal said on education. A very large audience greeted the Council at the evening session. There were few vacant seats, even the top gallery being well filled. Mrs. Sewell's paper on "Higher Education for Women in the United States" occupied the first half hour. Mrs. Sewell is a brilliant type of brunette, and is not unlike Miss Phebe Cousins. Her paper was well read.

Fundita Ramabal was a picturesque figure as she steepped forward totals on "The Women of India." The little high-caste Hindu wore white drappries, after the fashion of the women of India. She recited the story of her country-women's condition in good English, and gave a graphic ricture of life there. When in repose her dark face is shy, and she has the disadvantage of being deal, but when she speaks her face lights up, and she speaks with ease and vigor.

Mrs. Frank Parker of Chicago read the paper of Mrs. Cooper on the kindergarten, known as the Stanford Kindergarten of California. Senator and Mrs. Stanford eccupied a box on the left of the stage. The Goldon Gate kindergartens have about 500 children, and are supported by the wife of Senator Stanford, who has made little children's education one of special interest and duty.

Louise Reed Stowell of Michigan State University followed with a paper on "Retrospection." Mrs. Stowell is a pleasant-faced woman with a smooth, deliberate voice. Her cown of black satin had trimmings of Nils green silk. On the waist was a cluster of white roses. Mrs. Stowell

thildren Cry for Pitcher's Casteria.

BARNAY BERIND THE SCENES. An Incident at Saturday's Matines that Ended his Contract.

A hasty message between the second and third acts of "Othello." at the Academy of Musie on last Saturday afternoon, was the cause of a lively row behind the curtain, which re-suited in the cancelling of the contract between Herr Ludwig Barnay and Mesars. Conried and Herrmann. It was only a point of etiquette that caused the breach, and it was not premeditated, but the outcome is entirely satisfactory to both parties. Earnay was to give thirty-four performances. The Saturday matinée was the tenth. He was to be paid \$400 after the second

THE RUBLINGTON STRIKES.

All the Disgrantled Switchmen Discharged and New Men Taking Hold.

CHICAGO, March 26 .- The last hour of grace for the old "Q" switchmen to return to their announcement was made that all the strikers peared at the yards, and the yardmuster at once hired five new men to do the local switch-ing. As a result of their efforts a train of sevanother train will leave to-night. The pressure of shippers is now enormous, and the Burling-ton cannot begin to handle all the goods con-

of shippers is now enormous, and the Burlington cannot begin to handle all the goods consigned to it.

The Burlington officials do not anticipate any difficulty in filling the places of the strikers, and they expect to have a full working force within forty-sight hours. The engineers at their headquarters seem to be feeling very hopeful, and spoke of the situation in a manner which indicated renewed confidence in their ultimate victory. There were many consultations, and Chief Arthur was too busy to be seen. The engineers stoulty denied that theire had been any agreement between the 'Q' switchmen and the engineers.

The official statement of the Southwestern Railway Association for the first and second weeks of March, made public to-day, shows that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy earned in that period less than \$1,000 on through and competitive business between Chicago and Kanasa City and common poins. It is estimated that the gross earnings of the road will fail off over \$1,200,000 for the month. OMAHA. March 26.—In suite of the peremptory order of discharge to go into effect this noon, only two of the striking "Q" switchmen returned to work this morning. Six new men were put to work, and the names of others to take the places of the strikers in case they are not back by noon have been secured.

THE MALDEN MURDER PLOT. Miss Nickerson Held for Trial and After-

MALDEN, Mass., March 26 .- Miss Dora L. Nickerson, who was in the house with Cutter when he attempted to shoot Howe Saturday afternoon, as before reported, confessed to Chief of Police Richards this morning that she wrote the decoy letter which Rowe received

wrote the decoy letter which Rowe received and which was signed "Mra. Annie Brown." She was held in \$1,000 bail for trial on April 6. Isaish I. Hannaford, barkeeper at the Medford House, Medford, was arrested last night upon a warrant sworn out by Miss Nickerson. who is in a delicate condition, and during a recess of the court this atterneon the couple were quietly married by City Clerk Holden. The bride was then taken to East Cambridge juil. Her husband accompanied her, and, nifer bidding her good-by at the jail office, started off in search of bondsmen.

The police were informed to-day by a man named Taylor that he saw and talked with Cutter in Melrose last night and the officers are inclined to think that he will be arrested before many hours.

The Jap Shat Up. There was a bustle of excitement in the

crowd that packed the London Theatre last night when William Kellogg announced that Matsada Sorakichi, the Japanese wrestler, was prepared every night this week to throw any wrestler within fifteen minutes or forfeit \$50. A tall, smooth-faced young man, who was recognized as O. C. Floto, a friend of Parson Da-vies, stood up in one of the lower boxes and vies, stood up in one of the lower iboxes and said is a lond voice that Evan Lewis was anxions to accept the offer.

"Who are you, sir" asked Mr. Keilegg, sternly. The crowd applauded and stamped on the floor in wild approval. "Mr. Sorasichi." said Mr. Keilegg, when the confusion ceased, "Is engaged for every night this week. His opponent to-night is Thomas Sanjlan."

Then the square set face of Lewis appeared in the box. He rested his left mand on the rail and leaning over shook his hand at Keilegg.

"I am here for business," he gaid. "and I will wrestle both the Jap and Scanlan, and guarantee to down them both."

The crowd wont wild at this, and kicked up a great racket.

"The orchestra will please play," shouted Keilegg, and the drums and bugles finally smothered the confusion. Then Lewis and Floto hunted up Manager Ren Leavitt and saked him if he was afraid. He said he wasn't, and showed them a paragraph in the bli which said that the Jap would only accommodate local wrestlers.

"You're from Wiggonsin," said Leavitt.

"You're from Wiggonsin," said Leavitt.

said that the Jap would only accommodate local wrestlers.

"You're from Wisconsin," said Leavitt.

"I may be from Wisconsin," said Leavitt.

"I may be from Wisconsin," said Leavitt.

Then the Jap came along with his jet black, scrangly moustache sticking out in anger and his little black eyes blazing. "You have too much mouse," he said to Flote. "You takk too much. You teller me Muldon he sore on me. You aller time make trouble."

"Shut up!" said Leavitt.

Six laborers employed in the Theodore Smith

Six laborers employed in the Theodore Smith fron foundry on Morris street. Jersey City, were attacked last night while returning from their work under guard of a number of policemen, by a gang of strikers formerly employed in the foundry, and two of them were severely beaten, while the other four exaped with slight bruties. Henry Early, Edward Baly, and Patrick Rubanney three of the strikers, were arrested. The mer attacked were among those who stopped work when the strike was declared two weeks got, They deserted the strikers and returned to work yesterday mortiling.

Charles T. Both was convicted of areon in the Queens County Court of Sessions in Leng Island City yesterday. Two small factories occupied by Both, one at Corens and one at Finshing, in which he made potery, were burned down hat year both heavily murrid. After the second fire the insurance companies began to suspect that Both was an incendiary. He will be sentenced on Wednesday.

Of Course, You Clean House. Why not do it well and easy with Pearline !-- Ado

statements, but he was averse at present to having the names of many people connected with the trouble published. He said the time for that would be when the courts were called upon to decide the controversy, if they ever were. Referring to his remark that " a newspaper, a cable company, and a woman" were the motives for the assault on him in connec tion with the Denver Pacific-Kansas Pacific affair, he said;

THE NEWSPAPER AND THE CABLE COMPANY. "Let me first take up the newspaper. As THE SUN stated this morning, it is the Herald. The hostility of that newspaper toward me dates from the time when James Gordon Bennett the elder had his son, the present owner of the paper, elected a director in the American Cable Company, which, as we all know, is a part of the Western Union and the cable pool. Young Mr. Bennett started on his career as a director by demand-ing that the Heraid's news should have precedence, and that its cables should be transmitted before those to other newspapers. He also demanded a reduction in tolls on all Herald cables. We could not grant such re-Herald cables. We could not grant such requests. I thought that the company was a business concern, and that all the newspapers should be treated alike. Mr. Bennett's demands increased during his term as a director, and he threatened that unless we complied with them he would start a new cable company. At last he was dropped as a director, and he went to London and consulted with John Pender about building another cable company. Mr. Pender is an experienced man, and he could not see any profit in Mr. Bennett's plans. Mr. Bennett thereupon hunted up John W. Mackay. They built the Commercial Cable, and the investment has not proved profitable. There were more cables than business, even before the Mackay-Bennett lines were established, and with the advent of those lines cable rates began to feel the effects of the competition. Rates were cut and things got in a tangle. Competition became sharper, and from what I know the projectors of the Mackay-Bennett cables have had a struggle. In my opinion the investment has been far from profitable. That fact alone and other business ventures of Mr. Bennett's related to the cables and the Associated Press have been against him, but the unprofitableness of the Mackay-Bennett cables is the chief cause for Mr. Bennett's rainune against me. He has been heatile to the extent of egging on this Denver Pacific-Kansas Pacific persecution, for it has long since cassed to be prosecution. That, I think, will explain my reference to a 'newspaper and cable company." quests. I thought that the company was a

will explain my reference to a 'newspaper and cable company."

THE WOMAN-ACCUSATIONS OF BLACEMAIL.

Mr. Gould was then asked why the prosecuting lawyers. W. H. Dolsney, E. L. Andrews, and their later associate, Ds. Lancey Nicoll, persisted-in their demand for bis and Russell bage's indictment, and why they did not seek to recover damages in a civil suir.

Mr. Gould replied: "In the first place, the claim they make against Mr. Suge and me is blackmail, pure and simple blackmail. It did start out with a civil suit brought in the name of a German banking house. I cannot, at the moment, recall the name of the firm, but I do know that the instant the firm heard that it had been made the plaintiff in the suit, it cabled over to the lawyer and ordered the suit stopped. What was left for these lawyers to do? Not one of them represented any bondholders, but a prominent politician and office-holder steps in and domands that I and Mr. Sage must be indicted. This man's action was dicated by personal feeling. He was not a bondholder. His course wis the result of personal naimus growing out of my interference on behalf of a personal and warm friend of mine who figured prominently in a suit for a divorce brought by his wife. This friend was greatly troubled at the time, and he needed a friend. I would not permit him to wilt under his trouble, knowing that he was innocent and that it was a scheme the time, and he needed a friend. I would not permit him to wiit under his trouble, knowing that he was innocent and that it was a scheme deeply laid to bring about, if possible, his ruin. He needed help in the fight because there were strong parties, financially and politically, behind the scheme, and I did no more than a man should do knowing, as I did, the facts. This politician and I had always been friends up to that time.

that time.

A MYSTERIOUS STATESMAN.

"Before I salied to Europe I called on a very prominent gentleman, who holds one of the highest offices in the State, and laid the whole question of my trusteeship in the Denver Pacific-Kansas Pacific Railroad matter before him, and told him that I was about to sail for Europe, and if there was any reason why I could not go I wanted to know it. I had been told that I was to be arrested as I stepped on the steamer. The statesman sent for an officer conversant with the case, and wanted to know what there was in the matter. The official, in answer to the statesman sent for an officer conversant with the case, and wanted to know what there was in the matter. The official, in answer to the stateman's questions, said that there was talk about indicting me. He added that the party was in the heat of a hot campaign, and that while he believed that the statute of limitations procluded my indictmen, he still thought it would be poor politics to give the appearance to the people that a rich man could do anything, while a poor one could not, and he did not care to decide the matter just then. I can well remember the statesman's emphatic remarks to the official after this admission. The statesman said: This is infamous; it is an outrage: and any conduct such as you propose will hurt the party a great deal more than it will benefit it. The official then said that I might go, Before I went to Europe there were many suggestions and overtures made to me that I might settle the case. I would not. My principle through life has been not to give one cent for blackmall, but millions for defence. I declined all propositions for settling the matter.

FLAT CHABOR THAT \$500.000 WAS DEMANDED.

"My son George was then left to face these

PLAT CHARGE THAT \$500.000 WAS DEMANDED.

"My son George was then left to face these people. I hadn't got fairly on the sea hefore the lending counsel for the alleged bondholdors called to see George. He was modest coungh to any that the whole matter could be settled for \$500.000. What did George Fay? Why, he told his visitor he hadn't much money himself, that he couldn't communicate with me, but that he didn't see very well how the matter could be settled, as it was in the hands of the District Attorney, who would have to do his duty, and if Mr. Sage and myself were guilty, as charged, there could be no possible settlement of the case, George was notified later in the day that if he did not settle before midnight the white flag would be pulled down and war declared. George saw the white flag PLAT CHARGE THAT \$500,000 WAS DEMANDED.

AND \$100,000 TO LET UNCLE BURSELL CYF. "They offered to do the business for him in good shape for 2100.000. Why did they reduce their price to Mr. Sage? Oh. I suppose heaves they know that his money doesn't run as swift and easily as the falls at Niagara. I can't understand up to this day why they wanted me to pay \$500.000, while Mr. Sage, my co-trustee, was to be jet on with \$100.000.

THE WOMAN AND THE POLITICIAN.

"All this time the politician that I speak of was demanding that I be incided. Everybody in this neighborhood knows that I was right in supporting Mr. Hopkins. It is not true that I made any affidavits in the divorce case. I simply gave him my cordial and hearty support and signified my willinguess in every way possible to stand by him in his trouble. I know that he was an innecent and a greatly abused man. I am a man of peace, but gradually I have been driven by people who have not only injured me, but my friends to defend both them and myself, which I propose to do to the best of my ability."

Ar. Gould said that it ought to be apparent to a fair-minded man that if the lawyers for the alieged bondholders had any claim whatever against himself and Mr. Sage as trustees the prener way was to commence a civil suit, and in that way obtain a nugment against them for their alleged i frand as frustees, which would be a substantial way of showing that the complainants really represented the bondholders, and not themselves. He added that the law gives to every man a remedy for an injury that he may have sustained, and in this case, if their THE WOMAN AND THE POLITICIAN.

JAY GOULD MEANS FIGHT.

FLATCHARGES OF BLACKMAILAGAINST
A LAWYER.

It Was to Cost Him \$500,000, and Uneter the Attempts to Indiet Them—He Thinks
That Was Partial—The Offer Made to George Guild Reluised and the White Fing Hamled Down—A Remurkable Nurrative in Which the Bopkius Biveres a Powerful Felitician, a Mysterious Stateman and an Unaumed Official Figure—The Newspaper, table Company, and Wessen's Remark Explained—Talk Abent the Market—The Boy Must Give Up 1-8 Commissions if They Want Bustness, Mr. Jay Gould sat in one of the luxurious parlors of his home at Forty-seventh street and Fifth avenue last evening and explained his remark that the motives for the efforts to indiet him and Russoil Sage for alloged iarceny of trust securities belonging to Kansas Pacific bondholders were "a newspaper, a cable company, and a woman."

Mr. Gould was very frank in making his statements, but he was averse at present to having the names of many people connected that they had no case whatever, and were endeavoring to resort to criminal prosecution in order to extort monary. He when they had ensyling the him and record that they had no case whatever, and were endeavoring to resort to criminal prosecution in order to extort monary. He when they had ensyling the budy that they doubt that they had no case whatever, and were endeavoring to resort to criminal prosecution in order to extort monary. He should be made that they had no case whatever, and were endeavoring to resort to criminal prosecution in order to extort monary. He should be made that they had no case whatever, and were endeavoring to resort to criminal prosecution in order to extort monary. He should be made that they had no case whatever, and that they had no case whatever, and they had no case whatever, and that they had no case whatever, and they had no case whatever, and that they had no case whatever, and that they co

the corpus and can be able to the company of the co in his wife's New York sult:

The defendant answering the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, by Herbert 1. Diskson, his atterney. Pirst-eadmits the marriage of the plaintiff and defendant as alleged in the computability recome and the marriage of the plaintiff and defendant as alleged in the computability recome and ever alleged in the commencement at this action, how are and ever clinic the list day of December A. D. 1841, have been residents and this billante of the State of New York.

Third—The defendant denies specifically each and every allegation of the third pargraph of the central contained in said complaint charging him with having committed adultry.

Defendant further denies each and every eiter allegation contained in said complaint charging him with having committed adultry.

Defendant further denies each and every eiter allegation contained in said complaint except that there is not and never has been any laste of the marriage of the plaintiff and defendant.

Wherefore, the defendant demands judgment that the complaint herein be dismissed with costs.

Gen. D. E. Sickles wrote to District Attorney Fellows vocated.

the complaint herein he dismissed with coar. Gen. D. E. Sickles wrote to District Attorney Fellows yesterday asking him to submit to liecorder Smyth District Attorney Martine's opinion that the charge of larceny against Gould and Sage should be leid before the Grand Jury for a finning of the facts only; also that the letter from J. W. Gerard quoted in yesterday's Suy he submitted. Recorder Smyth as etill considering the case on the motion that it be submitted to another Grand Jury.

Somebody connected with the World got a number of newshovs to hold up benners in the empty delivery wagons that were driven around town yesier-day. The boys were promised 31 apiece for the job. When the splurge procession was over the boys wereit paid, notwithstanding they demanded their money three times of the man who engaged them. One of the lada, James Kanealy, says he was promised \$1.50. John Mc-Gettrick another youngster, had the same offer made to him.

THEY GROWLED AT GILLIG. AMERICAN EXCHANGE STOCKHOLDERS Leans on Mr. Stevens's Hele-a-brac and Jack Haverly's Manches—The Lean to Law-rence Marrett—A Syndicate to the Messus, The annual meeting of stockholders of the American Exchange in Europe (limited), of which Mr. Henry F. Gillig is general man-ager, was held yesterday noon at the New York office of the Exchange, 162 Broadway, and developed some exciting episodes.

For two years past the American Exchange in Europe has paid no dividends on its stock, although it was doing a heavy business in credits. on which it was entitled to exact a commission of one per cent. Many of the stockholders who attended yesterday's meeting were

grumbling. Ex-Gov. Loomis of Connecticut, who is interested in at least \$20,000 worth of

Fire on the first floor of 801 Brondway, occupied by E. H. Appel, dealer in velvet trimmings, last night, cansed damage of \$2.000.

Alderman Richard J. Sullivan of the Fifteenth district has received a present of a handsome diamond locket from the Charles Merick Association.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Pedgro Damaro, the counterciter, was sentenced to three and a half years in Frie county penitentiary.

Letters of administration were granted by Surgeonte. Letters of administration were granted by Surrogate lineau yesterday to Lucien G. Ruskie on the estate of the late C. A. Bunkle, valued at \$25,000. The Produce Exchange voted to close on Good Priday, All other down lown exchanges will also be closed, and the Cotton Exchange will appropriate Saturday as a holiday also.

Thomas J. Casey, a young substitute letter carrier at the general Prot Ullice, was arrested yesterday, liefore itentimisationer distribute the conformation in the had been stealing letters for three worse. He was held in default of \$2.500 built.

or \$2,000 buil.

Surrogate Ransom yesterday granted an order allowing Charles Y. Unichering minimistratur of Misser Painte's estate, to pay to the heirs and next of xin \$60,000 out of the \$40,000 in the heads. This is in addition to the \$40,000 in the heads. This is in addition to the \$40,000 personsity distributed.

The Rev Marthew deary Poport, pastor of the Sixtenth Hapitat Church, West Sixtenth street near lighting the same of the fourth of the course of the fourth of the course of the street of the same principles.

The woman she will be the woman's Fashions and The woman with the subject being Woman's Fashions and The woman who was the same the same of the same was the same of the same of the fourth of the same of the same of the same of the same of the first of the same of the sam

Fris chitica."
The woman who was run over by a Yourth avenue car near Twenty-eighth street on Friday inst and killed was identified year-day at Mas Ann William; a seamstread 225 West Twenty-fourth eighter. She lived with her sister. Nr. Louway, this wiscon her way to visit a six left in Kasi Thirty-seventh street wom she was run orby.

Mrs. Grundling, wife of liciny frundling a professional nurse, who lives a tide sant fewering sixth street told a policeman yesterday morning that her husband was out of his milit, and was stonelling the furniture. It was found that he had administered morphise to the Presbyterian Hospital, and will be taken to sout to the Presbyterian Hospital, and will be taken to sout